JAMES GORDON BENSETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-'Twas I-GREEN MONE WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 844 Broadway. - YANKES GAL-LOLA MONTEE-RETURNED VOLUMERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PREP O'DAY-BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- CASTLE OF TORNERAR-

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway. -GER. TOM THUMB-COM. NOW-LEARNED SEAL &C., at all sours. HAUNTED CHARGES, a technoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OFERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Breiopian Bongs, Dances, &c.—Statue Lotes. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETEIOFIAN

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Carrell Laise Turns Picture Gallery Nicore in

GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. ull 10 P. M. New York, Thursday, August 31, 1869.

THE SITUATION.

We stated yesterday that we had information that some important military movement was on foot; but did not feel authorzied to develop it in detail. Nor do we now feel authorized to give any details of it, because the movement is not a completed one; but our advices from McClellan's army, and from Burnside's army, and from Pope's army, show that they are all occupying strong positions, and are prepared for any movements that the rebels may make. The most important information, of course, comes from General Pope's army, because the rebels, according to our latest advices, are massing large bodies of troops all along in front of his positions. But the activity of that officer is equal to the emergency, and he is not likely to be taken by surprise. Up to last accounts there have been

The news from the Southwest is important. The rebels are moving in force from Chattanooga upon Knoxville and Richmond, General Garrard, with a force of about seven hundred men, on Tuesday attacked Scott's Louisiana cavalry at Laure Bridge, near Linden, and, after a desperate fight, defeated and partially routed them. Two steamers were burned by the rebels near Duck creek, fifty miles above Fort Henry. The crews were taken prisoners and paroled. The whole of the stores, with which one of the vessels was laden, and all the furniture and plate were removed by the rebels previous to the destruction of the boats. A portion of Jeff. Thompson's forces were on the 16th routed near Memphis. Clarksville is reported to have been captured by a rebel force, who are advancing upon Forts Henry and Donelson. This last report has been confirmed.

The report that General Nelson had been captured by the rebels turns out to be entirely false. General Corcoran arrived at Baltimore yesterday, and met with a glorious reception from the toyal citizens of that place. He is be in Philadelphia to-day and this city to-morrow afternoon. in another portion of this day's HERALD.

A large number of returned prisoners-capture officers of the Union army-have arrived at Washington, en route for their homes. A list of their names is published with our Fortress Monroe correspondence.

We have news from the South via Richmond to the 16th instant. The rebels threaten retaliation for those persons who were hung by the Ninth Ohio Volunteers as accessories to the death of General Robert McCook. The tone of the rebel press is very violent. The meeting of the rebel Congress is an important item of the news.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, arrived here last evening. She brings interesting news from the Ishmus of Panama, and from Central and South America generally. There were some pros pects of a restoration of peace between the rival factions in the State of Panama, but some doubts whether peaceful counsels will prevail. The new Governor, Diaz, is making strenuous efforts to improve and strengthen his army, and for this purpose had given notice of a draft of citizens for the defence of the country. The Nicaragua Transit route was approaching completion, but the people were laboring under the impression that they were to be invaded by an army of filibusters from the United States. The anniversary of Peruvian independence had been celebrated with great magnificance.

The troops under the President's call for three hundred thousand men are rapidly proceeding to the seat of par. Before the end of the present week Pennsylvania will have sent fifteen regiments. Maine five, New York four, Connecticut three, Massachusstis two.

The total subscriptions to the bounty and enlistment fund gotten up by the citizens of Philadelphia amounted on the 19th inst. to \$419,337.

An exchange states "that intense excitement oxists in regard to the news from Kentucky. In consequence thereof five generals have taken temporary command of new regiments."

A new line of first class steamships has been or ganized in Montreal, to run monthly until the closeof navigation on the St. Lawrence, between that ity and London. The first steamer-the Mavro. rdatas will sail from Montreal about the 1st proximo. We understand the company propose to make Portland their terminus during the winter. and, if sufficient encouragement is met with, to form a weekly line of steamers next season.

The harvest in this State promises to be unusually abundant. There has been a deficiency in the hay crop, owing to the dry season.

The Union Convention of the State Delaway has nominated William Conner, democrat, for Governor, and George P, Fisher, republican, for Congress.

The coloree people of Salem, Massachusetts, ar to hold a meeting to take into consideration the subject of the President's address concerning emi-

gration Central America. Dan. James F. Robinson was inaugurated Gover.

nor of Kentucky, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Frankfort, on the 18th inst. the Senate and its officers being present. Mr. Ro binson made a speech. He postesses the entire confidence of the Union party of Kentucky, and he will prove himself equal to the emergency. D. C. Wickliffe is to be the Secretary of State, and James W. Tate is to be Assistant Secretary. These appointments will meet the approval of all Union

men. The Senate, by unanimous vote, re-elected Hon. John F. Fisk Speaker of that body. The stock market was lower yesterday throughout the government and railway share list, bonds alone holding er own. The decline was from 1/2 to 11/2 per centpartly due to sales to realize profits and partly to dis quieting rumors respecting the Army of Virginia. Monoy was abundant at & per cent. Gold, 115 a 115%. Exchange, 127 54.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 500 a 600 bales. The market wes irregular and the ranging prices varied from 45c. to 47c. for middling uplands, while a good portion was sold at 45%. a 46%. The flour mar-ket was heavy and lower, while the sales were moderate and chiefly to the domestic trade. Wheat was unchanged; prime qualities were firm, while common grades were heavy. Corn was firm, though less active; sales of prime mixed, in shipping lots, were made at 50c. a 60c., and choice high mixed do at 62c. Oats were higher, and good State advanced to 54c. a 55c.. Pork was in better demand and firmer, with sales of mess at \$11 75 a \$11 87%, and prime at \$1 a \$10 12%. Sugars were firm and, including about 500 New Orleans by auction, the sales embraced about 1,200

to Live rpool. Important Military Movements North

hilds. Coffee was quiet, awaiting the auction sales to come off on the 22d inst. Freights—Engagements were

We have intelligence of most important military movements throughout the North and South. According to information received from all the loyal States, regiments are being everywhere organized, under the new call of the President, with zeal and rapidity, and of the best fighting material that the country can produce. These regiments are being pushed forward to the seat of war with great vigor and energy; and accounts from Washington state that the scenes of last year, of troops pouring by thousands into the national capital, are now being re-enacted, with this difference—that, although the material of the soldiers of last year was so fine and so excellent, yet the experience of the last eighteen months, in giving a military cast to the people of the North, has been such that the troops now going to the wars are even more soldierly in appearance than those who preceded them. We shall soon have a million and a quarter of men in the field, and when the new recruits and regiments are intermingled with the half a million of veterans who have stood the brunt and the fire of war, they will become excellent

Now, these movements are important and interesting, but they are known to all of us; but the movements of the rebel armies of the South are not so patent, except to a few, who make it their business to pursue such information. Since the masterly retrograde movement of General McClellan from the peninsula, where he removed an army of one hundred thousand men, with all its war materiel, in the most splendid style, the greatest activity has prevailed in the rebel army, not only at Richmond, but all along their line of defence, extending out to Chattanooga; and the fact that McClellan's army, in its movement down the peninsula from Harrison's Landing, was not molested in any way, clearly indicates that the rebels are massir their troops to the north and northwest of Richmond, threatening Gen. Pope, and even Wash ington itself. There is no doubt, from the tactics of the rebel commanders, and from information given elsewhere in this morning's paper, that they have now in front of Pope not less than a quarter of a million of men, extending all along the line of the Rapidan and Rappahannock and the Virginia Central Railroad; and the telegrams from Nashville, received yesterday afternoon, bring us a repetition of the report of the evacuation of Chattanooga, which as so long been threatened by General Buell. The rebels are moving towards Knoxville and Richmond from that extreme point; so that, within a very short period of time, we may expect to see concentrated in Virginia, between Mexico and Cochin China. He has perhaps, from Cumberland Gap to Port Royal, below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, an army of three to four hundred thousand rebel

Our readers will recollect that we published, mmediately after the evacuation of Yorktown, a very significant article from one of the Richmond papers, foreshadowing all the movements of the rebels on the Chickahominy and all the novements they are now making on the line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and as far west as Cumberland Gap. Now, from the news we have of the movements of the rebel Richmond army, under Lee, and of Bragg's army, at Chattanooga, it appears that they are now endeavoring to carry out the programme indicated by

the Richmond paper in May last. In view of these important movements and events it is fortunate for us that we are collectng an army of a million and a quarter of men to be immediately put into the field. And, although the rebels may threaten certain points, and cause some temporary alarm in the public mind, yet the whole programme of the administration is so perfect that, if it be but properly carried out, it must result in the most complete and triumphant success of the Union cause.

CHAOS OF POLITICAL IDEAS IN ENGLAND.—The American rebellion has not only broken up the old party landmarks in this country, but brought about a complete confusion of political ideas in England. It is difficult now to know where an English radical stands. Take, for example, the speeches of that contemptible little adventurer Roebuck, as well as the articles of the English radical fournals in our regard. Can anything be more bitter or rancorous than the hostility which they exhibit towards the North? They, the quondam admirers of a republican form of government, and the partisans of "the great experiment," as they called it, have be come our worst enemies, and would deny us the time to show that "the great experiment" has not proved a failure. What does this argue? Either that material interests completely dominate principle in the English mind, or that Roebuck and the whole tribe of literary Bohemians with whom he is associated have been bought up, body and breeches, by Confederate gold. To whichever conclusion we come, the continusuch a state of things is likely to do confuse and demoralize the masses in

a land than any other influence that we know of. In losing their political faith they cannot fail to lose a clear perception of their interests. This is the point to which their aristocratic rulers are desirous of bringing them; and it must be owned that the radical press, aided by such hireling apostates as Roebuck, are doing their best to aid them.

Gartbaldi and the Italian Question-A

Threatened European Convelsion. There is a power among the great Powers of Europe which they find it somewhat difficult to restrain as the representative of liberty and the people. It is Garibaldi, the "Red Shirt," the embodiment and the apostle of young Italy. Becoming impatient of the foggy diplomacy of Louis Napoleon, and with the unsatisfactory acquiescence of the Cabinet of Turin, the "Red Shirt" is up again, and has commenced in the Ishand of Sicily the work of mustering the nucleus of an Italian army for the settlement of the Roman and Venetian questions, in de fiance of the French Emperor's equivocal and temporizing arrangements, and in spite of the protestations of King Victor Emanuel.

Represented as having only around him a contemptible posse of "two hundred, or a few hundred infatuated followers," Garibaldi, in his speech to them concerning Rome and Italy, has created a decided sensation in every Cabinet of Europe. Kings, Queens and Emperors have not forgotten that it was only some two years ago that this strange and unpurchaseable man. Garibaldi, with a handful of followers, invaded and revolutionized the Island of Sicily, and, quickly following up this achievement, returned to the mainland, upset the kingdom of Naples, and annexed it to the young kingdom of Italy. Accordingly, while the crowned heads of Europe and their agents and emissaries speak contemptuously of the present movement of Garibaldi as a miserable affair they cannot conceal their apprehensions that it may possibly light up the combustibles of a Continental conflagration.

In the hearts of the people of Italy Garibaldi is "the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." He understands this, and doubtless is well assured that if driven to the extremity of armed hostility to the King, the hero of the "Red Shirt" may start with his handful of men from his island, as Napoleon the First set out from the Island of Elba, and rally the nation around him as he advances to its capital or upon the Pope and his protectors at Rome. Granted that there is a very nice understanding existing between Louis Napoleon, the Pope, King Victor Emanuel and Austria for the maintenance of the Holy Father in his temporal puppet show at Rome yet a little longer, it is by no means certain that this unnatural armistice can be sustained against the uplifted hand of Garibaldi. Against Louis Napoleon and his temporizing coalition Garibaldi may fail, even if supported en masse by the people of Italy, unless they shall be strengthened by a general Continental popular revolutionary uprising from France to Hungary.

This is the very danger which now menaces not only the existing Italian compromises of Louis Napoleon, but, through them, the overthrow of his dynasty. The generation has nearly passed away which was involved in the last general European convulsion; but the new generation, inheriting its ideas and its legacies of popular rights and wrongs, is ripe for another trial against the exploded "divine rights of kings." We think it altogether probable, therefore, that, unless there shall be some solution of the Roman question very soon satisfactory to the general sentiment of Italy, Garibaldi has the means and the power, and will employ them. to light the fires of another general European revolutionary convulsion, as the only way remaining for the extrication of Italy from her present intolerable French, Papal and Austrian entanglements.

This rebellion of ours, in cutting off the great commercial staples of our Southern States, has pressed heavily upon France. It has immensely curtailed the employments of her people and the receipts of her treasury. Thus, between the pressure of their taxations, the lack of employment and the want bread, the revolutionary elements of France are becoming restless, importunate and menacing in their movements To keep them quiet Louis Napoleon has been amusing them with his internal improvements, his decorations of Paris and his expeditions to too, been restrained from intervention in our affairs as much because of his distrust of French republicans and Orleanists as from the difficulty of a satisfactory coalition with England. We thus conclude that Garibaldi has with in his reach the elements of another French revolution, and with it a general uprising of the European people, from the Rhine to the Danube, to say nothing of the present turbulent masses of the Russian empire.

At all events, for some time to come there is quite enough of employment and danger sugrested to Louis Napoleon in the present threatening movements of Garibaldi, and no danger, therefore, of European intervention in behalf of Jeff. Davis. We have a powerful friend and ally in the intelligent and sagacious Emperor Alexander; but, under the existing complications of the Roman question, we have, perhaps, at this moment, even a more powerful ally in that plain and honest soldier, that idol of the Italian people, that uncrowned monarch of the "Red Shirt," Garibaldi. With that little group of volunteers around him in the Island of Sicily we recognize the nucleus of an army which may be strong enough to shake the thrones of Europe to their foundations; and, under this belief, we conclude that honest Garibaldi has already done enough to render assurance doubly sure" against European intervention in behalf of Jeff. Davis and his dissolving Southern confederacy. Long live Garibaldi!

THE BLOCKADE-NECESSITY FOR FAST STEAM-THE SUCCESS OF THE NASHVILLE .- WE hear reports that the Navy Department is determined to stop the trade that has so long continued between Nassau and the Southern coast by placing several steamers on blockade duty that for speed are unequalled in the world.

This movement should have been made long ago; but "better late than never." The Nash ville has made four successful voyages, carry ing cargoes of inestimable value to the rebels and only for the reason of her great speed she would have been caught on two occasions, but, by her "heels," left our vesse's that were in chase as if they had been lying to at anchor.

We have the Connecticut, the Vanderbilt Rhode Island, and other camers of equal speed, that would quick end the Nashville's illegal trade; and we hope before many days to hear they are employed on no other duty than looking after her and the many Anglo-rebel steamers now in Nassau "waiting for something to turn up."

Two swift steamers cruising between the Bahamas and our Southern coast would in two months, by captures, pay all their expenses and leave a handsome bafance in favor of the captors-

The Audacity of Northern Disunion. We extract to-day from the Tribune of yes terday a batch of revolutionary letters, written by three abolitionists, one of them, D. Plumb, being in prison for his disloyalty, where the other two-Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley-ought to be. The usual way with governments is to strike first at the heads of revolution. In this case the order is reversed, and the tail is seized, while the chief offenders, who have influenced and inspired the herd of followers, are allowed to go at large. In Shakspere's day, under a monarchy almost absolute, the rule was, that what was but "a choleric word" when uttered by the captain, was, in the mouth of the common soldier, "fla blasphemy." In our own day, and in a republle in which all men claim to be equal, the same rule appears to hold good, and the great criminals go unwhipt of justice, while the

minor offenders are snapped up with flery zeal. Mr. Plumb, writing from the Fifteenth ward station house, avows his disloyalty, and, by his admissions, fully justifies the action of the officer who arrested him. He says he did "state that it was wrong for the government to adopt methods to force men into the war whose consciences would not let them fight on such a policy"-a policy which had "wasted our armies, consumed a hundred millions of money, and protracted the contest through weary months without any definite and clear gain to the Union." Where did Plumb get hold of these ideas, so discouraging to enlistments in the Union army? From the speeches of Wendell Phillips and the articles and letters of Horace Greeley. For proof of this assertion the reader need not go back very far.

The letter of the chief orator of the abolitionists, which we publish to-day, is not at all different from his speech, though he objects technically to the charge of "discouraging enlistments." It is true he does not say in so many words to the people-"Don't enlist." Neither does Plumb. But Phillips does what is more effectual, for he says the war cannot succeed, and that it ought not, for it is "a murderous war." He admits that he has been a "disunion ist" for eighteen years, and "sought to break this Union," and then proceeds to say:-

Inis Union," and then proceeds to say:—
I accept Wester's sentiment—"Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." Gladly would I serve that Union, giving it muster, moord, voice, pen—the best I have. But the Union, which has for twenty-five years barred me from its highest privileges by demanding an oath to a pro-slavery constitution, still shuts that door in my face; and this administration clings to a policy which, I think, makes every life now lest in Virginia and every dollar now spent there wire waste. I cannot conscientiously support such a Union and administration.

Here be uses Webster's words in a totally different sense from that great statesman, from whose mind nothing was further than abolition. Webster meant "liberty" to the white man. Phillips means liberty to blacks; and he goes on to say that for a Union whose cardinal principle is the abolition of slavery he would wield musket, sword, voice, pen; but for a Union whose principles are to be found in the present "pro-slavery constitution" he is debarred from fighting-lives lost for it are "utter waste," and he declares he cannot support such a Union nor the administration which sustains it. Is it not clear therefore. that Phillips, as well in his letter as in his speech, does, in the language of Horace Greeley, "condemn the struggle now making for the Union as unprincipled and futile, and does discourage enlistments in the Union

And what is the position of Greeley himself? He has the impudence to write an offensive letter to the President-as offensive as the correspondence of the rebel General Lee returned by General Halleck-a letter which he pretends he has been commissioned to write by the whole population of the Northern States. He entitles it "The Prayer of Twenty Millions." The action of the three tailors of Tooley street, who assembled in a garret and passed a resolution with the preamble, "Whereas, we, the people of London," &c., is modesty itself compared with the letter of Horace Greeley, in which he claims to utter the voice of twenty millions, when it is but the shrill voice of a miserable demagogue in a garret in Spruce street, of no more weight than one of the speeches of babbling Thersites, in the Grecian army. It is the President himself, and not an abolition politician, who is entitled to speak the voice of the people. "We require of you," quoth Greeley to the Chief Magistrate. The motto of Danton, in the French Revolution, was, "Audacity, audacity, still audacity." Without the dignity, intellect or power of a Danton, Greeley imitates his audacity, but in such a

"forcible-feeble" style as to provoke a laugh. Again, he says:-"We think you are unduly influenced by the counsels, the representations, the menaces," &c. "We complain that the Confiscation act which you approved is habitually disregarded by your generals, and that no word of rebuke from you, &c., while Halleck's No. 3. forbidding fugitives from slavery to rebels to come within his lines, with scores of like tendency, have never provoked even your remonstrance." Like Mr. Plumb, Greeley spreads himself on "Halleck's No. 3." though that General has long since explained that his object was to keep spies out of his lines, and the order was issued before the passing of the confecation act

Again says Field Marshal Greeley, "We complain that a large proportion of our regular army officers, with many of the volunteers, evince far more solicitude to uphold slavery than to put down the rebellion." Is not this libel on the army and the government discouraging enlistments with a vengeance? In paragraph seven of his letter Greeley says the insurrectionary slaves at New Orleans were "murdered," and throws the blame on the President, because he did not make known the Confiscation act. The President did issue his proclamation last July, and what more could he do? Is this foul seditious libeller to be tolerated by the War Department, when so many small fry are meshed by its orders?

Finally, Greeley says that "all attempts to put down the rebellion are preposterous and futile," unless the President abolishes the constitution and abolishes slavery; for that "we cannot conquer ten millions of people united in solid phalanx against us." If this be true here is no use in enlistments, and not only Phillips, but Greeley bimself, "condemns the struggle now making for the Union as upprincipled and futile, and discourages enlistments in the Union armies." He is condemned out of his own mouth, and ought to be arrested immediately, or all who are now in prison for disloyalty ought to be immediately released.

All the evil that has happened to our armies as arisen out of the intermeddling of the radicals with the army-first with the army of General Scott, and then with the army of McClellan-dividing it and stopping enlistments, till they have brought disaster after

disaster upon the campaign. For those calamities Fessenden, Samner, Wilson, Wade, Wen dell Phillips and Horace Greeley are respo ble. Thirty years ago they and their faction entered into a conspiracy with the aristocracy of England to break up this Union, on the ground that it contained slavery; and now, when the dividing wedge is driven home, and the process of disintegration is in operation, the British oligarchy show their hand by declaring in favor of slavery and the South. Thus the leaders of the abolition party are the fellow conspirators of the foreign enemies of the Union, and are at the same time playing into the hands of its domestic enemies.

VOLUNTEERING PROM LARGE ESTABLISH-

MENTS-PROVISION FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES .-In another column will be found a document which is calculated to do great good in the way of example just at the present time. It is an agreement signed by the compositors of the New YORK HERALD, binding them to tax themselves to raise bounties to be paid to the unmarried men among them who may enlist or be drafted, and to make a weekly allowance to the families of such of their married members as may be left unprovided for. For the first of these objects an assessment of two per cent a week is to be made upon each compositor's total carnings, the assessment to be retained by the cashier every Saturday, and to be paid by him over to the treasurer of the fund—the first assessment and collection to be made on Saturday, August 23, and to be continued until the draft quota shall be filled. For the fund for the relief of the families of married compositors who may enlist a new assessment is to be made, commencing on the Saturday after the draft, and to be levied as follows:-For one or two volunteers or conscripts taken from the list, one per cent; for three, four or five, two per cent; for six, seven or eight, three per cent; for nine or ten, four per cent. Unmarried men having parents or relatives dependent on them for support are to receive the same proportionate amount as the families of married men; but in such cases the volunteer is not to receive the bounty raised by the first assessment.

The patriotic spirit evinced by these arrangements reflects great credit on the compositors of our establishment as a body. And we have to add another fact, which shows how little they weigh their own interests against their duty to the country. Long before any idea of raising this fund was mooted nearly thirty of our printers, all receiving from fifteen to five and twenty dollars a week, volunteered into regiments leaving the city, and have since been doing good service in the field. It is but due to these gallant fellows that we should publish their names, which we accordingly do, hoping that the example thus set will have a beneficial influence on other establishments employing a number of hands. We must not omit to add that the above ar-

rangements are confined exclusively to one department of the HERALD, It being a matter of just pride among our compositors that they are in a position to make ample provision for the families of such of their members as may be taken away to the war. The same feeling exists among our other employes. Some of them have either themselves, or in the persons of their nearest relatives, already contributed their quota to the ranks of our brave Union defenders. Should he draft make a further call upon them, we will answer for it that they will neither seek for substitutes nor allow the families of their absent associates to look to other sources for

OUR MANUFACTURERS AND THE WAR .- WAT has ts benefits as well as its burdens. During the past year all our manufactures, with the exception of those of which cotton is the raw material, have increased and improved in an unprecedented degree. Particularly in the invention and manufacture of weapons of war is this remarkable progress observable. Our prohibitory tariff will still further develope nanufactures by closing our markets against European competition. We use very little manufactured goods in this country which we cannot make better and cheaper than Europeans, or do very well without. As our manufactures increase in number and improve in method they will be greatly reduced in price. The peculiarity of the genius of this country is not only to improve, but to cheapen everything. In a very few years, then, we shall manufacture for the world, instead of relying, as before, upon the manufacturers of France and England. Now is the time, then, for European manufacturers to emigrate to this country and take advantage of this free, fresh field. They can bring their machinery with them if they like, though we can supply them with better machinery at the shortest notice. If they prefer it, they can bring along their operatives, also, without any fear of starvation or scarcity. Thus there is no reason why an English or French manufacturer could not have his entire establishment in full operation here, with the same workmen and machinery as in the old country, within a few weeks' time after he sets foot upon our shores. Rumors of war need not deter him, for the North is so very little affected by the war that a stranger here would suppose us to be at peace with ourselves and all the world, were it not for the recruiting stations and the prospect of a draft. Foreigners not naturalized are not drafted, however, and so that would be no hindrance, even if the war were not sure to be ever before many months. Therefore the European manufacturers and their employees have their choice: either to starve in England or France or make fortunes in America.

The Firemen to Assist in the Reception of General Corcoran.
It is the wish of the firemen generally to turn out in

honor of Brigadier General Corcoran, but want of time prevents a mosting of the engineers and foremen in sea-

honor of Brigadier General Corcoran, but want of time prevents a meeting of the engineers and foremen in season to make the necessary arrangements. However, Chief Engineer Decker proposes to remedy the mishap by issuing the following recommendation:—

New York, August 20, 1962.

Whereas the firemen of the city of New York have, from time immemorial, displayed their love to their native city by rendering their services voluntarily to the city of the netropolis, and their love to their native city by rendering their services voluntarily to the city of the netropolis, and their undying loyalty and mon Council of the city of New York design gring "gadler General Mohael Corcoran and his companion. In a reception as their services in the field, and thoir a sain prison in the Union cause, so justify entitle them to, and whereas the firemen of the city of New York have been awarded by the Common Council such a position in the secort to meet the gallant officers affurded to as their good services merit; therefore, I recommend that the firemen do assemble in the Park, on Friday, the 22d inst, at two clocks. P. M., in uniform—fire cap, rel shirt, black pantaloons and belt—without apparatus, for the purpose of taking such part in the ceremonies on the reception as we have been requested to do by the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of this city.

As the time specified is too short to call a formal meeting of the Yoard of Engineers and Foremen, I teel convipced that this unofficial call will be responded to in the same spirit in which it is made.

Other Kngineer New York Fire Department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Wassington", August 20, 1868. SEN, BURNS DE IN WASHIN TON. eral Burnside is here.

Hon Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his a port to the government upon the points in the adminis-tration of affairs in New Orleans, which he not long has approved its conclusions. It is understood that he recommends the return to the Consei of the Netherlands of the eight hugdred thousand dollars seized by General Butler; that the seven hundred and sixteen thousand dellars be returned to the French Consul, and also that a large amount of sugars and other morchandise be ed to the Greek, British and other foreign merchants domiciled in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures by General Butler cannot be just

fied by civil or military law. VISIT OF THE NEW ORLHANS DELEGATION TO ME

Permission has been given by the Secretary of War to the New Orleans delegation now here—Judge Roselius, Dr. Coltman and Mr. Bullitt—to visit Mr. Soule at Fort Lafayette. The future disposition of Mr. Soule may be affected by the report made by these gentlemen of the attitude he is willing to assume towards the governmen

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASED UNION OFFICERS. The arrival of the released Union officers. The arrival of the released Union officers from Rickmond has been the principal feature here to-day. One hundred and sixty-five of them came in one party, and to-night others have come. As yet they are on paroles awaiting intelligence that the rebel officers for whom they are to be exchanged have been delivered. at Vicksburg. They are all anxious to return to duty. Their accounts of the treatment of Union pri-seners in the South are heart sickening. To a man they return, not only rejoicing at their oscape from prison but with their devotion to the Union deepened and strengthened by their captivity among enem duct towards prisoners of war.

Major George Folsom, Paymaster of Volunteers, whe was temporarily arrested on a charge of withholding specie belonging to the government, has been released. The amount of specie in his possession is only about twelve hundred dollars, which sum is but a fraction of the amount allowed paymasters for the purposes of making change. The Treasur balance against Major Folsom is quite large; but he as sarts that he has vouchers to meet all his liabilities, and his accounts were just ready to be put in before the recruit-ing officer when his arrest was made. There is no doubt that misapprehension of facts was the cause of the arrest. He is now released, and is engaged in arranging his ser counts. THE PRESIDENT'S COLONIZATION PLAN.

Letters have been received here by Rov. Mitchell, Agent of Emigration, from Rev. H. H. Garland, of New York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly encouraging the plan of the President for the colonization of the free negroes in Central America. INDIANA APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following are the appointments for the State of Indiana under the internal revenue law, made today:-First district-Horace B. Shopperd, of connes, Collector; John Pitcher, of Mount non, Assessor. Second district—Daniel Sigler, Collector; Themas S. Haugh er, of Corydia, Arassier. Collector; William S. Browning, Assessor. Fourth dis-trict—James L. Later, of Osgood, Collector; N. V. Kyger Assessor. Fifth district—Caleb Johnson, Collector; John Garyan, of Richmend, Assessor. Sixta district—Theodore P. Haughey, of Indianopolis, Collector; W. A. Bradshaw, of Indianopolis, Assessor. Sedistrict—John J. Cram, of Rockville, Gold James L. Farrington, of Terre Haute, Assessor; Eighth district—John L. Smith, of Stockville, Collector, Joseph Potter, of Delphi, Assessor. Ninth district—John F. Dodds, of Logansport, Collector; David Gurner, Crown Point, Assessor. Tenth district-Warren H. Withers. of Fort Wayne, Collector; W. Williams, of Warsaw, Assessor. Eleventh dis riet—Dewitt C. Chipman, of Noblesville, Collector; Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, As-

THE VIOLATIONS OF PLEDGES BY SOME OF THE NEWS

It is rumored that, on account of the indiscretion of a portion of the New York press in publishing military in-eiligence, in violation of their pledges not to do so, a general order will be issued prohibiting any newspaper correspondent from the lines of our army. Such an order is regarded by some of the authorities as unjust to those who have faithfully adhered to the parole given by correspondents. A portion of the news improperly pub-lished is derived directly from correspondents ecoupying official military positions. The exclusion of regular news paper correspondents fr the evil complained of. dents from the army will not wholly cure

Madison Cutts, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has

issued a circular to the following effect The act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, entitled "An

The act of Congress approved July 17, 1862, entitled "Am act to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers," directs as follows:—'That from and atter the cassage of this act any officer or agent of the United States who shall receive public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay or emolument, shall render bis accounts munthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore, and such accounts, with the vouchers heres, shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer of the treasury, and be mailed or otherwise forwarded to their proper address, within ton days after the explantion etc. and dress, within ton days after the explantion etc. and proper time thereafter, the officer whose accounts are in default shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of having compiled with the provisions of this act; and for any default on his part the delinquent officer shall be deemed a defaulter and be subject to all the penalties prescribed by the sixteenth section of the act of August 6, 1846, to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue. Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case justify and required ections and the contained shall be occarred to restrain the head of any of the Departments from requiring such other reduits or reports from the officer or agent subject to the control of such hasts of Perartments as the public interest may require." This general phrasology includes all officers or every gived whetver, whether in active service or not, and I am not at liberty to make any exceptions, unless as authorized by law. I have therefore to require that all officers or agent subject to the control of such hasts or Perartments as the public interest may require." This general phrasology includes all officers or every gived whetver, whether in active service or not, and I am not at liberty to make any exceptions, unle

THE REBEL JACESON'S DATE TO HIS PRISONERS OF

The following is the oath administered to prisoners on the field by General Jackson:—"You solemnly swear, as a soldier of the United States, that you will not rebel of take up arms in any shape against the so-called Confederate States, so help you God."

PORMATION OF MILITARY COMPANIES IN THE TARA-

BURY DEPARTMENT.

This aftersoon the clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office, to the number of one hundred, at the request of the Au-diror, held a meeting after office hours, and organized diror, held a meeting after office hours, and organized themselves into a military company, with Hon. Green Adams, Auditor, as Captain; John F. Sharretts, Chief Clerk, and Robert Leech, Solicitor of the Bureau, Lieutenants. The company thus formed is to be tendered to the Secretary of War for duty either as a home guard, or in the field, whenever and wherever the exigencies of the those may render their military services more valuable—the government than their effice duties.

General V ... rth has authorized Mr. McSnyder, Jr. a clerk in the the Auditor's office, to raise a company of volunte in one hour fifteen men were enlisted.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT IN GENERAL BUTLER'S COM-When the forces of Major General Butler were fitted

out his Quartermaster became indebted to some fifty leading mercantile houses of New England. On that account he was rejected by the Senate. Another man took